FOR CHARLESTON.—The steamship MEM-PHIS Capt. G. W. Watson, will leave plet No. 12 N. R., on Saturday. May 22, at 4 o'clock p. in. procisely. Passage \$15. Freight reduced until further notice to 5 cents per foot. Insur-unes, one-half per cent, effected af our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., co., Albany.

TAPSCOTT' EMIGRATION and FOREIGN

LONDON FAULELO,

at the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.—Drafts for £1 and opward, psyable in any
part of Ersiand, Irviand, Scotland of Wales.

CIRCULARS, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application if by letter, inclosing postage
tamp for reply) to

No. 86 South-st., New York.

## Steamboats and Railroads.

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and INTERMEDI-ATE LANDINGS.—The Steamer ARMENIA, from foote, MURRAY-St., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 a. mf A FTERNOON BOAT for NEWBURGH,

AKE SUPERIOR LINE .- 1868.

The new and splendid low-pressure steamers CITY OF CLEVELAND, J. M. Lundy, Master. ILLINOIS, John Fraser,

peason.
The steamers make the round trip in eight days. Rooms for any of the trips can be secured by addressing any of the trips can be secured by addressing the BRIDE.

HUSSEY & MCBRIDE.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Cleveland, Ohlo.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY—
Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lebigs
Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commending April 28, 1888.—
Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier
No. 2, North River, at 74 a. m., 12 m., and 4 p. m.; for Somerville
by above trains, and at 5:30 p. m.
The above trains, and at 5:30 p. m.
The above trains connect at Elisabeth with trains on the NewJersey Railroad, which leave New-York from the foot of Courtlands-it. at 74 and 12 a. m., and 4 and 5 p. m.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railread will leave at 75 a. m. only. For Lebigsh Valley Railroad at
74 a. m. and 12 m. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

LUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Mar-

WM. M. SMITH. Receiver.

H UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 10, 1868, Trains will leave Chambers et Station as follows:

Express Trains, 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Albany and Troy Passent per Train, 11:30 a. m. and 10 p. m.; for Burstown, 7 p. m.; for Sing Sing, 10:18 a. m. and 3 p. m.; for Trains town, 1 p. m. and 3:40 p. m.; for Trains town, 1 p. m. and 3:40 p. m.; for Sing Sing, 10:18 a. m. and 3 p. m.; for The Poughkeepsie, 8 a. m., 1 p. m. and 3:40 p. m.; for Sing Sing, 10:18 a. m. and 4:05, and 9:18 p. m.; and Albany at 4:48 and 10:38 a. m., and 4:05, and 9:18 p. m.; and Albany at 4:48 and 10:38 a. m., and 4:05, and 5:20 p. m.; and Sundays, at 9:48 p. m.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

AND ROUTE-NEW-YORK TO PROVI-DENCE, &c.—On and after Oct. 25, 1857, Train of the PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD and FISHKILL RAILROAD will leave Hartford after the arrival there of the Express Train of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven and Hartford and Springfield Railreads, which leaves New York at 8 a. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—

The Spring Arrangement is to commence on 1st of May and continue to 1st of July, when additional trains will be put on to secommodate the pleasure travel.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commening MONDAY, May 17, 1858.
Trains leave Depot corner of White and Centre ets., New-York, at 6:15 r. m. White Plains Trains topping at all Stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8:16 s. m. White mabridge, train, stooping at all Stations.
8:30 s. m., Mail train, stopping at all Stations.
11:50 s. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
11:50 s. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
11:50 s. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
10:50 s. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
10:50 s. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
10:50 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
10:50 p. m. Dover Plains train, stopping at all Stations above Williamsbridge.

Williamsbridge.
5:40 p. m., White Plaine train, stopping at all Stationa.
8:30 p. m., Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stationa.
RETURNING—Leave Charham Four Corners:
12:00 p. m., Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plaine and all Stations north.
WM J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD .-- On

and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, vis.: DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 6:00 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate Stations.

MAIL TRAIN at 8:00 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and inter-

MAIL TRAIN at \$100 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations.

BOCKLAND FASSENGER, at 3 p. m., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSINGER at 4:00 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS 45:00 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains controct at Eliumy, with one Eindra Canadadgus and Nigara Falls, at Canadadgus and Nigara Falls Railroad, for Nigara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syrucuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Byracuse at Corulng with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackswamms and Western Railroad, for Straton; at Hornelization with the Buffalo and New-York Chy Railroad, for Buffalo at New-York Chy Railroad, for Cieve-land, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicaco, &c.

Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cieve-land, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicaco, &c.

B. F. HEADLEY, Assistant Frestdent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. 1858. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1858. Commencing March 15, 1859.
Passenger Station to New York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-sv.;

Passenger Starlon in New-York, corner 7th-st. and Gh-ev.; entrance on 7th-se.

TEAINS LEAVE NXW-YORK.

For New Haven, 7:29, 2a m. (ex.), 12:45, 5:10 (ex.), 5:30 and 4:30 p.m. For Bridgeport, 7:20, 2a m. (ex.), 12:45, 5:10 (ex.), 5:30 and 4:30 p.m. For Milford, Stratford, Fatrield, Southport and Weespert, 7:20 a.m., 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p.m. For Norwald, 7:20 a.m., 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 5:30, 4:20, 5:25 p.m. For Darion and Greenwich, 7:20 a.m., 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p.m. For Darion and Greenwich, 7:20 a.m., 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p.m. For Estimatord, 7:20 a.m., 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p.m. For Fort Chester and Hermiediate Stations, 7:20 a.m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, a.m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p.m. For Fort Chester and Hermiediate Stations, 7:20 a.m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, a.m.; 12:45, 3:30, a.m.; 12:20 a.m.; 12:20 p.m.; 12:45, 3:30, a.m.; 12:45, 3

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILAD DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY GTY—Mail and Express there have New York at I and I a.m. and 4 and 6 p.m.; fore \$3. Through Takets said for Cincinnational the West, and for Editioner. Washington in \$5 m. and 6 m. and the cash begave checked to Washington in \$5 m. and 6. m. and for any trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assirtant Superintendent. No begave will be received for any train union delivered and thecked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of serving.

TATEN BLAND PERRY.-NOTICE. Chesp Basemeien for Six Couta.—Boots serve STATES
IBLAND RYKEY HOUR from 5 a.m. to 5 p. m.
Lewre WHYTERALL from 7 a.m. to 7 p. m. for Quarentine
Stapleton and Vanderbill's Landing.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD

January I, 1888.

DE NNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western, North-western and South-western States by a continuous Railway direct. This Rand size connects at Pittabergh with daily lines of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandnaky with the streamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes—making the most direct, cheap and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Girect West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

FIRST CLASS.—Boots, Shoes, Hots and Caps, Roots, 775 cents P

## Medical.

DEAFNESS CURED, HOWEVER CAUSED. NEW TESTIMONY.—"This certifies that I have been ceaf for the last fifteen years was induced to apply to Dr. Beardman, and by following his new method of treatment, am entirely cured, and I advise all afflicted with desfness to give a

"Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 14, 1857."

Apply personally or by letter to Dr. BOARDMAN, No. 12 Suffolk place, Bostop.

BALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN.—To J.

K. Bridge, M. D., New York.—Drag See.

FALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN.—To J. F. Bridge, M. D., New-York.—Dear Sir: Please send met we shousand bottles of the Grasfenberg Company's MARLY SHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON immediately. The invariable success of this retured in all saces for which you recommend it, induces such a demand for it in this section, that I have been utterly unable to supply it fast enough.

A. MACKENZIE, Nashville, Tenn.

A. MACKENZIE, Nashville, Tenn.

A. MACKENZIE, Nashville, Tenn.

A. FIDAVIT.

1. AARON HACKLEY, Recorder of the City of Unica, New-York, certify that I have examined several ladies of this city, of the highest and most unexceptionable character, who testified that they had been afflicted for years with Falling of the Womb.

Deranged Periods, and symptoms connected with them, such as loss of appetite, terrous affections, disturbed sicep, weakness it the back, loss of firsh and spirite, pain in the back and kidneys coldness of the extremities, trouble in the stomach and bowels variable appetites, moses, circiability and firefulness, hurried respiration, palpitation of the heart, childs and finshes of keat great anxiety, pain in the shoulders and spine, dezimes, rest lessness, blootings, fatigue in the legs, general pains and troubles. In all of these cases the skill of the best physicians had best exhausted in vain. One physician, of thirty years' experience, testifies also to his knowledge of the truth of inces symptoms; and he substantiates the testimony of the ladies that MAR SHALL'S UTFRINE CATHOLICON entirely oured them, after the failure of everything else. (Inflammations, Ulcerts and other local organic derangements are also cured by this remedy.)

AARON HACKLEY, Recorder of Ulica.

The above should induce every one afflicted to try the remedy. AARON HACKLEY, Recorder of Ulica.

The above should induce covery one afflicted to try the remedy. AARON HACKLEY, Recorder of Ulica.

The above should induce covery one afflicted to try the remedy price shall be sent to any part of the country, and express charges paid to the e

The undersigned, whose heating powers are acknowledged as wonderful, cures all nervous and a great many other diseases by magnetism. Headache cored in two minutes. Tootheche cured in two minutes. Rheumatism often cured in a few days.

J. LOEWENDAHL, the Magnetiser, No. 201 Atlantic-st.,
Brooklyn. Office hours from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1\$ a. m., from 2 to \$5\$ p. m.

HYGEIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 15
Laight-et., Now Youk. Drs. TRALL and MAY, having
associated with themselves in business D. A. GORTON, M. D.,
and Mrs. C. S. SMALLEY, M. D. (who has had a large and romarkably nuccessful experience in the management of female discases), are now enabled to give the strictest attention to all
classes of invalids. The establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and genteel accommodations provided for such boarders as
desire the distary of the Institute. Every appliance (worth using)
mown to the true Hygienic system, will be found here. Outdoor patients attended to. Lying in women received and nurses
provided. Immates have the rare privilege of attending the Medical Lectures in the Soboel Penatiment. Terms very reasonable.
N.B.—The MERIDEN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, at Meriden,
Conn., one of the most charming and salubrious piaces in New Conn., one of the most charming and salubrious places in Net England, will be opened as their country establishment June I.

# Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all pro-hasing claims against CATHARINE H. SCOTT, late of the cof New York deceased, to prosent the same, with youther reef, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 369 Water street, a City of New-York, on or befere the first day of August need above York, the twenty-sizht day of January, 1858. I law6mTh EUGENE H. SULLIVAN, Administrator

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B, COOPER, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchest thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of William Cooper, No. 82 Hammond street, in the City of New York, on or before the saith day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5d day of March, 1886, will Link COOPER, ARTHUR H, M, HADDOCK, Exceutors.

mb4 law@mTh\* ARTHURH M. HADDOCK. Executors.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—JOHN HONE, assigner of Alexander Denniston, John Denniston, William Cross, Benjamin F. Dawson, John Wilter Wood, Alexander Dennistorn, Junior, Robert Denniston, John Cross Benjamin F. Dawson, John Walter Wood, Alexander Dennistorn, Junior, Robert Denniston, John Cross Benjamin F. Dawson, John Walter Wood, Alexander Dennistorn, Junior, Robert Denniston, John Cross Benjamin F. Dawson, John Walter, William Crawford against THE FARMER'S BRANCH of the STATE BANK of Oill'O at Salem—Summons for smooty demand on contract (No. 1).—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to stawer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said companied to the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said companied to the City and County of New-York, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, excluding of the day of soon service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this section we have principled against you for the companied the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this section will have principled action—Daved, New-York, February, 1998.

The composite in this section was field in the office of the Cerk of the City and County of New York on the 18th Soy of April, 1858.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and

A PANCHER SUPREME COURT—Ci y and County of New York JOHN HONE, Americe of Mexander Demisterin, John Demisterin, William Wood, Wilciam Creek, Berjamin F. Dawren, John Walter Wood, Alexander Bernisteren, iorner, Robert Demisterin, John Creek Bernatisch, 1971; Javes Campbell act William Crawfell, Javes Campbell act William Crawfell, Javes Campbell act William Crawfell, 2013; Alexander FARMERS BRANCH of the STATE RANK OF OHIO at Salern—Samuelts for most of word and on addition No. 4)—at Salern—Samuelts for most of word and on addition No. 4)—at Salern—Campbell County of the at Satth.—Sendon's You are beredy summented and required to an ever the complaint in this action, which wan be for a fitter efficient of the Cirk of the City and Centry of New York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and in serve a capy of your a weer to the said complaint on the subscripts, at lived offer number sixty time (6). Wall street, in the City of New York, we has two my days a deat the server commence may be a complaint of the first offer and first the twenty days after the city of the same complaint within the time after and the partial in the seid complaint within the time after and the partial in the seid complaint within the time after and the partial in the seid of the bound on late (\$40.00) with interest from the twenty sign, any A. A. F. O. William Charles of this action.—Detect New York February, Now.

FOSTER & THOMSON, I have if a Alternoon.

The complaint in this a time was the dist the office of the City and County of New York on the Thomson of April 17th.

POSTER & THOMSON PRINT A THOMSON PRINT OF THE OFFICE AND A SERVER.

POSTER & THOMSON PRINT OF THE OFFICE AND A SERVER.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT! WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparaling, the teeth be be smarled and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprin-kled with grav, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, if used two or three

red. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an oreament. Read the following and judgs. The writer of the first is the celebrated Pianist, Thabbers:

New-York, April 19, 1836.

Dr. Wood—Deer Sir: Permit me to express to you the chigations. I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its eiginal color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original abos. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly.

Dryck a'r Gwylledydet."

Welsh Newspark Office No. IS Nassauset., A pril 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Some month or as weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who coreladed to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her, as well as my, surprise, after a few weeks trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time branifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recon mend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their ladr.

New-York, July 25, 1897.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence de I resommend your

Frod O. J. Wood: With confidence to I reasonment you Hair Restorative, as being the most effections article I reasonment you Hair Restorative, as being the most effections article I reasonment which is a most white have gradually grown dark; and I now the confident that a few more applications will restore them to the confident that a few more applications will restore them to propose the pleasant itching, so common among persons who perpind the pleasant itching, so common among persons who perpind the pleasant itching, so common among persons who perpind the pleasant itching, so common among persons who perpind the pleasant itching, so common among persons who perpind the pleasant itching so common among persons who perpind the pleasant itching so common among persons who perpind the pleasant itching so common among persons who perpind the pleasant itching the property of the pleasant itching the property of the pleasant itching the pleasa

Pleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Pfef. Wood: About two years ago my bair commenced falling.

Pfef. Wood: About two years ago my bair commenced falling and turning gray! I was fast becoming baid, and had tried many remedies to me effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my bair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned lack to its former color (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance; and it cheerfully recommend its use to all. Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small. The small holds half a pixt, and retails for #2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, of per betting the more in proportion, and retails for #2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, of per cent more in proportion, and retails for #3 per bottle; the large holds a quart, of per cent more in proportion, and retails for #3.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Bealers.

DANGER OF GIVING COMPLIMENTARY VOTES-Wise's Back Ur .- A Washington correspondent of The Boston Traveler, speaking of the new Senator

The Besten Traceler, speaking of the new Senator from South Carolina, says:

"Cal. Hayne is brother to the noted Gen. Hayne with whom Webster had the debate on the Foot resolutions. The Colonel was opposed to his brother's course in regard to pullification, and is now by the fire-eaters considered as a conservative.

"The appointment occasions surprise here. It was expected that the Governor would have appointed Mr. Chestnut, a noted ultra crater, as Mr. C. was to have been elected instead of Gov. Hammond. The way the 'mistake' occurred, it was the intention of the wire pullers to give the Governor a complimentary plurality vote, but by some mistake too many votes were thrown, and the Governor was elected and Mr. Chestnut left at home. The preference shown by Gov. Allston for a known conservative over a popular fire-stater shows his own tendencies."

The same writer states:

It is expected that Gov. Wise will run for Congress from the (Accounted district at the close of his gubernatorial term, and will make as an issue the course be pursued on the Lecompton question. He denources the English compromise as worse even that the pare Lecompton bill. The opposition he meets from Senators Mason and flutter will only make him. The same writer states:

The expression will say, you are in Draft. The expression will say, you assemblers as well as to possible the last of the first possible that the last of the last

# New York Daily Tribune.

FROM PHILADELPHIA. Frem Our Own Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1858. Whatever interpretation may be given elsewhere to the conduct of British officers in the Gulf, in boarding and searching American vessels under pretense of looking after slaves, intelligent parties here depounce the whole affair as a diplomatic contrivance between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Napier, to enable the former to let loose a little harmless

thunder against John Bull, and thus, in a measure, reinstate himself in the good graces of the people before whom he has shown himself to be so shame. less an impostor. Moreover, the vessels boarded and searched by the British cruisers appear all to have been entirely unarmed and unable to defend themselves even from a boat's crew of well armed men. It is to this fact alone that the bloodless character of the searches is to be attributed. Had the captain's thus overhauled been properly armed, a conflict would undoubtedly have taken place, in some instances, bloody enough. The same men will not be caught twice in the same defenseless condition. Hereafter, they will sail prepared to de-fend themselves. Vessels for the West Indies leaving the city during this month will go armed to the teeth, and rejoicing in the prospect of a fight. I could mention the names of vessels, their captains, crews and armaments, which are certain to go into a bloody light for maintaining their decks inviolate. Now, let the people of this country watch the conduct of the base Administration which, for its own

glerification, foments a scheme of villany so truly internal as this. It is idle talking or writing of the times, the hard It is idle talking or writing of the times, the hard times, to speak definitely, though not irreverently. Yet they are full of fact, instruction and gloominess. Our great auction-rooms contain daily studies for men of a reflective turn of mind, and rare chances for bargains to those whose infirmity is for speculation—that is, for buying and selling, which the definition of speculation comes to in the end. These auction-rooms have rarely been so crowded with valuable household furniture as for some months past. Every variety of luxurious furniture has been sent to them for sale—paintings, carpets, magnificent mirthem for sale-paintings, carpets, magnificent mirrors, imported at enormous cost, and every conrors, imported at enormous cost, and every con-ceivable appliance of extravagant domestication. The auctioneer's hammer has fullen upon these costly superfluities with crushing emphasis. If the owners had become too poor to keep them, the com-munity was already too poor to purchase them. The sacrifice has consequently been almost incredible. Last week furnished a memorable illustration of the

sacrifice has consequently occa amous nectories.

Last week furnished a memorable illustration of the folly of this style of setting up in the world, and the crash with which it is apt to come down. A splendid four-story brown-stone dwelling house on Broad street, the property of Howard Tilden, came to the hammer. Mr. Tilden began business a few years ago on a small capital, and soon became a distinguished shaver. His profits must have been enormous, because he shaved at an enormous rate, all through the flush times prevailing for several years. He grew rich rapidly, as a man ought to who took the risks that he did. Well, growing rich, he built the splendid dwelling referred to. The interior was fitted and furnished with a gorgeousness unequalled here. All that taste could ask or art accomplish, was lavished without stint, Marble and gilding were everywhere seen. There was a blue room, a pink room, a billiard room, a study, a library, and everything in keeping. The parlors and chambers were crowded with pictures, vases, statues, marble tables. &c. For days before the sale the house was run down with visitors, all eager to are into its features. sale the house was run down with visitors, all eager to pry into its treasures, for all of them were to be sold. But when the hour for selling came, the jam of people was positively frightful. As usual on such occasions, the number of well-dressed women such occasions, the number of well-dressed women was predigious. Some of them, unable to stand the pressure, emerged from the crowd with hoops masked flat, square, oblong, anything but round, some lost their bonnets, veils, shawls, &c. Others, however, followed the erier from room to room, and stuck to him till nightfull, for the sale lasted all day. Well, the sacrifice of choice goods here was ruinous. The paintings underwent a regular slaughter. One, by Winner, of Peter and John at the Gate, which cost \$1,600, sold for \$635. The whole property, house and furniture, cost \$166,000, and sold for \$53,000—just one half. The sale was a novel one here, as such properties seldom come to the hammer with us. It was the rarity of the occurrence that attracted so great a concourse. Then the fame of Mr. Tilden's rapid

rarity of the occurrence that attracted so great a concourse. Then the fame of Mr. Tilden's rapid fortune, his splendid mansion, his heavy losses in the late panic, all contributed to inflame public curiosity. Such a trio of events is quite sufficient to point a moral, though, perhaps, too tragically pressic to adorn a tale.

The friends of Freedom in Kansas are now receiving daily the most encouraging letters from that Territory, breathing the old, honest hostility to Lecompton, and spurning the land bribe of English's juggle. Some of them refer to efforts making by Government officials, especially at the land offices, to influence the minds of settlers who are not very to influence the minds of settlers who are not very thoroughly posted up, and induce them to vote for the swindle. At most of these land offices the settler is told that unless he supports it there is danger of his losing his farm. One letter predicts that Denver has orders to delay fixing the day when the election is to be held, in order to afford time for power and patronage to do their dirty work of subjugation. But all unite in saying that Lecompton will be voted down by a large majority.

The clergymen who have been most active in the religious exercises of the late revival, seeing that the public prayer-meetings wend seon be closed, and desirous of continuing among the ministers the

and desirous of continuing among the ministers the union which originated with the revival, met together for the purpose of considering the subject on Friday last. The Rev. Mr. Nevin feared shat when the public meetings censed the ministers engaged in them would retire to their respective churches, and but seldom see each other. The Rev. Mr. Atwood said that the same fear had crossed his mind. He was unwilling to thus give up the pleasing inter-course of love which he bad maintained with so many laborers in the vineyard. The subject of a practical union among the ministers of all evangelical denominations was then discussed, the discuscal denominations was then discussed, the discussion ending with a formal organization of the meeting by calling the Rev. Mr. Goddard to the chair. Prayer was offered by Mr. Atwood, after which several ministers addressed the meeting on the value of the union about to be insugurated. The Rev. Mr. Murvine spoke with great cloquence and feeling on the subject. Such a Christian Union would have for its platform the Bible, which was broad enough for all. Unity did Bible, which was broad enough for all. Unity did not require that any one should abandon his creed.

Mr. Goddard might continue to cleave to the Thirty-Mr. Goddard might continue to cleave to the Thirty-nine Articles, while he continued to believe in the Confession of Faith. Yet both could meet on the common ground of preaching the Gospel. He be-lieved it was essential to the purity of the Protest-tant Church that it should be cut up into many distinct societies. Mr. McGill, of the Episcopal Church, could see no hope whatever of any union on the basis of love, either for God or man. He was the only elergyman of any denomination who was the only elergyman of any denomination who doubted the value of the ministerial union which the meeting contemplated. On motion of Mr. Goddard, a committee of ministers from each Church was appointed. pointed to mature a plan of union. Thus has the great revival broken down the barriers which kept the ministers of various churches estranged from each other, and bound them together in a new cove-

nant of Christian fraternity.

The distinguished chemist and physician, Dr.

Robert Hare, died at his residence in this city on Robert Hare, died at his residence in this city on Saturday, at the age of seventy-seven. For half a century at least he has been recognized as one of the most accomplished chemists of the age. His reputation had extended over Europe, where his claims had long been generously admitted. His first great discovery, the compound blowpipe, was made in 1801, when only twenty years of age. In this instrument, by an original combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases, he produced a heat so intense and everpowering as to resemble the volcano itself, it yielded results which a tanished all Europe, and gave him reputation at once. He melted the alkagave him reputation stones. He melted the alka-hes and the most refractory universe and goins. lies and the most refractory minerals and goins.

He decomposed inspecta, fine, and brytes, and in which was painted, "Nex-York Control Wricking

extracted their metallic bases. Subsequently be reduced a mass of nearly three pounds of platinum to a fluid state. All these astonishing feats were new to chemical science. The American Academy awarded him the Rumford Medal for the discovery of the companies. This invention was of the compound biowpipe. This invention was followed by a new theory of Galvanism, and an improved apparatus. By its use he produced from common charcoal a light as brilliant as the sun's common charcoal a light as brilliant as the sun'steo brilliant to be encountered by the human eye.
This was followed by a new gasometer, a new eudiometer, a litrameter, for ascertaining the specific
gravity of fluids, and the hydrostatic blowpipe, an
improvement in the impelling power, beyond what
the human lungs could possibly supply. Then came
an apparatus for freezing water by means of sulphuric acid, then his highly important discovery of a method of denarcotizing laudanum, and of detecting minute quantities of opam in solution. Beside these prominent contributions to chemistry and materia medica, Dr. Hare effected numerous improvements in chemical apparatus to facilitate the operations of the laboratory. Such distinguished versatility of talent naturally secured him a high position in the medical and scientific world. He was, for thirty years. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. His lectures here were largely at tended, and some of his chemical experiments and exhibitions were performed on a stupendous scale. Combined with these diversified scientific accom-plishments, Dr. Hare was a decided politician of plishments, Dr. Hare was a decided politician of the Whig school. With a mind of surpassing ro-bustness, and trained during a long life to the prac-tice c. a severe analysis. Dr. Hare astonished and confounded his friends by giving way to the delu-sion of the modern humbug of spiritualism. During the latter years of his life he became a firm believer in his ability to hold intercourse with departed spirits in the other world. His powerful and ana-lytical mind had in former days enabled him to un-mark decentions more monstrous and subtle than mask deceptions more monstrous and subtle than this, but to this he fell a victim. Dr. Hare leaves a widow and three children, two sons residing in Maryland, and Mrs. Prime, of New-York. The great Mechanical Bakery on Broad street

The great Mechanical Dakery on broad street continues in successful operation, affording satisfaction to its proprietors and the public. It has some thirty stations about the city, where the hot bread can be obtained, and they are being gradually increased as the public demand enlarges. About 10,000 leaves are sold daily.

On Saturday will come up the argument on the

On Saturday will come up the argument on the motion to quash the indictment against Thomas Allibone, charged with embezzling the funds of the Bank of Pennsylvania. This argument has been unaccountably staved off for some two weeks past, and a strong effort is making to get rid of the indictment altogether. Should the case undergo the searching ordeal of investigation in open court, some revelations will be made that our citizens are not now prepared to believe. All eyes are fixed on the Prosecuting Attorney, to see whether he really means to try the case or not. So much impunity for great swindlers prevails, that the public observations of the public observations of the public observations. vation has become fixed on Allibone's indictment with lively keenness.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

LIGHT ON LINGUISTICS.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune. Sie: We are extremely obliged to the Hon. Charles F. Lowry, Consul-General of Austria, for valuable contributions. Among other scientific and literary presents, the much-lesired illustrations of the Sanscrit, written and spoken tongue, by Charles André Holm-

boe, Quarto, Vienna, 1852.

I have fer forty years been eager to extend my knowledge of it, in consequence of what I have long ago read relative to it from Sir William Jones and others, and the copious and learned Count de Gebelin,

Monde Primitz, &c.

That want is here supplied, and we now find that the Monde Primits, &c.

That want is here supplied, and we now find that the words descended originally from the first alphabet. The Sepher of Moses, then Chaldaic, &c. Tais alphabetic Sanserit contains a large portion of English words, fifteen or eighteen centuries before English was written or spoken in England! I have studied the Hebrew and all its affiliated tongues sufficiently to know that we can recognize in the Old Testament thousands of words having strict analogy in meaning with our present Puglish tongue. Holmboe now demonstrates this fact, and I take pleasure in placing this very interesting fact before the people. Bistop Warberton argued at length the Divice caracter of this great alphabet; others have done so. Wherever on earth this alphabet has fairly reached man, it is essentially always the same. It did reach nearly the province of Chensi, the most western of China, in the form of square letters called Estranghel—with a few Bible Chinstians to keep 1,000 years ago. It did not enter China, and the thousands of millions of irgenious Chinese have never yet either by accident or invention, been able to form an alphabet, but have suffered under a hideous burden of characts and monovyllables more like the language of animals and Indians than human divine speech.

I give some extracts from Helmboe's work tha others may judge, viz.:

Sanserit.

English, Sanserit.

English, Sanserit.

English, Sanserit.

English, Sanserit.

English, Sanserit.

Sun.
Sun.
Acorn.
Acorn.
Acte.
Hond.
Alder. Hofn.
Mamme. Korn.
Art.
Lin.
Art.
Man.
Lin.
Art.
Man.
Lin.
At.
Mar. The Oceas (
Markad,
Ask.
Media.
Bad.
Menga.
Ax Medir.
Bag.
Modir.
Bag.
Modir.
Ban.
Nato.
Nato.
Ban.
Nato.
Nato.
Ban.
Nato.
Ban.
Nato.
Ban.
Nato.
Ban.
Nato.
Ban.
Pet.
Coforbic)
Nit.
Barn.
Diff.
Barn.
Papp. Sun. | Guard, Guard, Gard Yard. Hand. Haven. Ad (Latin) Barge, Banns or Bann Barn. Offr. Barn. Pappa. Blear. Ped (Latin Pes). Blood. Peil (Latin). Pape-fr Blear Ped (Latin Pes).

Blear Ped (Latin), Skin—cloak and Blood. Poil (Latin), Skin—cloak and Peiry.

Blind, Band, Bond. Pies. Pinw. Bland. Press. Press.

Bland. Pess. Press. Press.

Blind. Penleg. Pist. Pinte or Platter.

Blind. Penleg. Pist. Port.

Blood. Pures. Port.

Blood. Pures. Port.

Blood. Pures. Port.

Blood. Pures. Port.

Bloom. Hispp. Help.

Book. Hipp. Hop.

Burnt—a Brad. & Kenns. To Kenn or Know.

Burnt.—a Brad. & Kenns. To Kenn or Know.

Burnt.—Breat. Kapall Horse Caballus (Latin).

Burnt—a Brad. & Kenns. To Kenn or Know.

Burnt.—Breat. Kinn.

Burnt.—Brad. Kinn.—relations.

Burnt.—Brad. Kinn.

Brother. Bors. A Bargh.

Form. Bors. A Bargh.

Damp. Gold. Good. God and Good.

Dart. Gras.

Damp. Gold. Good. God and Good.

Dart. Gras.

Drag. Most. Latin).

Dres.

Dub. Naf. God. God. Mose.

Dor. Nas. Latin). Nose.

Patter. Natt.

Fast—to make fast. Oddr.

Firer. Poki. Poke.

Firer. Poki. Poke.

Firer. Poki. Poke.

Form. & Ac., &c.,

Ku.,

M. MEIGS. Recording Secretary

of the American Institute,

M. MEIGS, Recording Secretary of the American Institute. N. R.—Str William Jones Wilkins, Colebrook, Prinaep, Schle-el, Bopp, Lassen, Rasen, Hamilton, Haughton, Godey, Burnoul of others have all ried it. Helmber is vasily better, Janes kan Latitude, May, 1893.

### THE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: The recent dreadful catastrophe near Utica oes not afford the only case of crimical carelesaness on the part of this coloses corporation, which aspires on the part of this coloscal corporation, which aspires to rule the State and convert it into one great field of corruption and steckjobbing. That carelessness of the public safety seems to pervade the whole concern. But three or four months ago it became necessary for me to ride in a night train over this road from Buffulo Albany. These were four cars in the train, and two of them were totally destinate of any description of brakes. We came through all right, but if any obstruction had been placed on the track, or if some undersons villain had pryed open the rads, or if a describe of a real relative chair or rail had suddenly yielded to the passage of the engine, how was the fearful momentum to be surested except by the crucking debris of the Cattally Cattally and the limited States, such another instance of president

United States, such another instance of parastent racklessness can be found. Take the meanest one horse radicad in the Union, whose monthly receipts are not equal to there of a single day on the New-York Central, and you will not not a cur runcing of a passenger train that is not provided with some kind of a brake.

Cor!" Are railway wrecks so frequent on this road, that they have become an institution! And must care be built specially for wrecking purposes! Would it not be better to spend a little money to prevent wrecks! But the fact is, there is so much trusting to luck in all these thirgs, that we must almost despair of corporations doing anything to secure the public against danger, except by rigid legislative supervision.

May, 1858. PRO SONO PUBLICO. A REPLY TO MR. J. H. WHITE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: In your paper of the 10th inst. appears a communication from John H. White, Cuairman, the fal-

Sin: In your paper of the 10th inst. appears a communication from John H. White, Caniman, the following portion of which seems to call for notice:

'In 'the first report of the John Committee on Accounts,' submitted to the Brard of Aldermen on Thursday evening lags, and published in yeaterday, 'Tanksux reference is made to the action of the three Commissioners appointed to open Seventy-rights street from Irida to Fifth avenue, and a statement of the say may of opening said street is given in detail, for the purpose, as the report allegs: 'of showing the profitable nature of such jobs, and the extreme desire of patricite citizens to become Commissioners, for specially street, and the commissioners for specially street, amount is directly charged upon the Commissioners.

'Now, if the Commissioners in opening Seventy eighth street, there can be but little credence given but down at \$2.37 GB, and this are on the first proports they are in their statement of the at of the Commissioners in opening Seventy eighth street, there can be but little credence given but down and somewhat the continuation of the costs, charges, disbursements and fews received by the three Commissioners in that resider, as appears by the document fixed, was but \$2.72, and I charles go the Commissioners.

The other charges in the bill—much as surveyer's fees, counsel and attorney fees posting, stationers, printing. As making up the great bulk of the charge—the Commissioners had no more to do with than the Kilitor of This Thin xx. These itings were all taxed by one of the Justices of the Supreme Count; and although the charges may seem exactlying, the Commissioners were all taxed by one of the Justices of the Supreme Count; the sevent with the charges may seem exactlying, and the Commissioners.

The other taxes in which Commissioners, where but intelled shor was prefound, tecrived ten, hitsen, and even twenty times are profit to the charge were cally and the charges were cally in sexion about thinty days, all take labor are prefound, tecrived te

In reply to the allegations and intimations conveyed by this part of Mr. White's letter, a statement is presented of the fees and charges in the matter of opening. One-hundred-and-third streat, from Third to Eighth avenue, paid Jan. 30, 1854;
Connect fees. \$45 00, Statemery. \$2.2 5
Consultation of the Statemery. \$2.2 5
Consultation of the Statemery. \$2.2 5
Consultation of the Statemery. \$2.0 Consultation of the Statemer's fees. \$2.50 Carriage here. \$2.0 Carriage

the Commissioners were more moderately estimated than in the Seventy-eighth street opening, and where the labor performed probably exceeded that called for

the labor performed probably exceeded that called for in that case.

The following is a copy from Receipt Book in the Street Department:

"Opening Seventy-eighth street, from Third to Fifth avenues.—April 23, 1881.—Received from the Street Commissioner Check No. 120 for \$2,337 68 in full, being the amount of taxed costs and charges in the above matter, as taxed by H. F. Edwards, Judge of the Supreme Court, April 19, 1851.

"JOHN H. WHITE.

A G. MONTGOMERY,
JULIUS HITCHCOCK."

There seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of Mr. White's statement with reference to the time consumed by the Commissioners in the performance of their duties, which were very light; but in view of the amount charged to this improvement for "stationery and printing" (\$817-92), this exp'anation was very necessary.

ery and printing [187], the property of the service perpenced to the nature and extent of the service performed, there would have been no propriety in instancing the Seventy-eighth-street opening to exemplify the extravagance permitted in such juby, which Mr.
White seems to unite with the "Joint Committee on
Accounts" so cordially in condemning.

Respectfully.

HOMER FRANKLIN.

New York, May 11, 1858.

GRINDING OUR GRAIN. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A writer in The New-England Farmer, under the head "A Query for D. A'cott," asks very pertinently, why I would have grain ground at all. "Did nature," says this writer, "intend him (man) to have his food ground when she gave him a mill in his head

"to do his own grinding with ?"

Now this is too broad a subject to be disposed of by a few pessing, hasty remarks; and yet something may be done even in this cursory way. Something, therefore, shall be attempted.

I admit that the mill which nature has given each

individual, "in his head," were its owner trained according to all the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, would probably be sufficient to maintain him in life and health, even to the most patriarchal age. There is neevidence that Methuselah was much indebted for his lorg probation to the multiform arts of cookery; while there is the most ample evidence that they who depend most on artificial grinding, and other modern devices.

and use least their own teeth and salivary glands, have
the poorest health as a general rule, and the shortest
life. The disciples of Dr. Schlemmer, indeed, go so
far as to maintain that in living on dry peas, beans,
rice and cereal grains, unground and unchanged, they
have not only the soundest teeth but the best health.
But the disciples of Dr. Schlemmer may have been
trained so as to be, from the first, the possessors of
better teeth than most people now are; and the patriarchs before the flood doubtless were so. Most of us
have, by inheritance or acquisition, defective teeth;
and should find it difficult to masticate well our whear,
rye and rice, if not, indeed, our corn and beans. Is have, by inheritance or acquisition, defective teeth; and should find it difficult to masticate well our wheat, rye and rice, if not, indeed, our corn and beans. Is it not, in such cases, an advantage to be able to grind our grains artificially, and then by means of water and heat, bring them back into larger masses—larger grains, so to call them—than smaller ones come from the hand of Nature herself? And herein, according to my own view, we get the idea of true bread. It is fine meal that we want—whole meal, not boited or sifted meal—molded in larger flakes or kernels than the original ones, but of about the same firmness or consistence. Grain might, indeed, be softened by macerating, boiling, parching, &c., without the grinding process; and in this way is very good. Still, I prefer grinding and baking; for, beside taking ourselves as we are, we find grinding almost necessary. I am of opinion that in the process of baking meal, extain chemical changes are wrought which render the mass more nutritious without detracting from its healthfulness, and that if Methuselas lived long without the arts of modern life, he might have lived lange with them. The maximum duration of true millental life has never been told us, unless by Isaish. Mythuselah lived longer than his ancestor, Adam, and perhaps it was because he made a good use of his physical capital. For myself, I see no reason why the race as a race may not be brought up to the average age of a thousand years, or why even this should be the subrundals, Mass., 1800.

THE NEW-YORK MAGDALEN SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: The sacred influence of the Holy Spirit, which is now so extensively pervading the community, bas reached even the abode of the Magdalen,

For the last few weeks, an unusual religious interest has been manifest among the inmates of the Asylum, and some, who have been placed under the religious

and some, who have been placed under the religious instruction of the Magdalen Society, give cheering evidence of conversion to God. In this favored institution they drew the first breath of spiritual life. Here they deliberately and solemnly consecrated themselves to the service of their Maker.

The work is silently and without extravagance progressing. The saxious countenance and the tearful eyeliptocate the deep emotions within, and inspire hope that salvation is mar, and that God is grace only bringing up from the depths of infamy those who shall become illustrations examples of the power of sovereign, saving grace in this world and in the world to come.

There is at the present time a larger number of inmates in the asylum than at any previous pariod; and of course there is an increasing demand for pecularly aid, as the Society is entirely dependent on the liberality of the benevoient and Christian community to instain this laudable enterprise.

Any densitions for the "New-York Magdalen So-

erality of the benevous and control and control the indable enterprise.

Any donations for the "New-York Magdalen Society" may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. David H. deley, No. 21 West Seventeenth atreet, or to A. R. Wetmore, esq., No. 31 Vessy street, New-York.

D.

The steamship Fulton arrived at this port on Wednes-

day merting at 6] C'clock. She left Southampton May 5. The rews by the Nisgars, at Halifax, is three days later than that brought by the Fulton. Among the passengers by the Fulton are J. N. Bo-

asparte, N. Berry, bearer of dispatches from the Agerican Legation at Para to the United States Goven ment, and Lenis Maillard, bearer of dispatches form the French Government to the French Consul-